1. (currently amended) A composition for treating HCV infection in a human, wherein said composition is optimal for treating HCV infection in said human, comprising alphainterferon or a pegylated alpha-interferon derivative thereof and an IMPDH inhibitor selected from the group consisting of VX-148 and VX-944, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is present in said composition in an amount such that a ratio of Cavg/Cmin is between 1 to 10;

wherein:

Cavg is average plasma concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human; and

Cmin is estimated trough concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human.

2. (currently amended) A method for treating HCV infection in a human, wherein said method is optimal for treating HCV infection in said human, comprising the step of administering to said human an optimal composition comprising alpha-interferon or a pegylated alpha-interferon derivative thereof and an IMPDH inhibitor selected from the group consisting of VX-148 and VX-944, wherein said optimal composition contains comprises said IMPDH inhibitor in an amount such that a ratio of Cavg/Cmin is between 1 to 10;

wherein:

Cavg is average plasma concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human; and

Cmin is estimated trough concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human.

3. (currently amended) A method for evaluating the suitability of a composition comprising an IMPDH inhibitor

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and alpha-interferon or pegylated alpha-interferon for treating HCV infection in a human, said method comprising the steps of:

- a. administering to said human said composition comprising said IMPDH inhibitor and said alpha-interferon or said pegylated alpha-interferon;
- b. determining average plasma concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cavg");
- c. determining trough concentration produced by said
 IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cmin");
 - d. calculating a ratio of Cavg/Cmin;
- e. deeming said composition to be suitable for treating HCV infection if said ratio is between 1 to 10.
- 4. (currently amended) A method of producing an optimal composition for treating HCV infection in a human, wherein said optimal composition comprises alpha interferon or a derivative thereof and an optimal amount of an IMPDH inhibitor said method comprising the steps of:
- a. administering to a human a first composition comprising a first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor VX-148 or VX-944 and said alpha-interferon or pegylated alpha-interferon;
- b. determining average plasma concentration produced by said first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cavg");
- c. determining trough concentration produced by said first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cmin");
 - d. calculating a ratio of said Cavg to said Cmin;
- e. modifying said first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor in said first composition to a second amount of said IMPDH

inhibitor such that produce said optimal composition wherein said ratio is between 1 to 10; and

- f. combining said second amount of said IMPDH inhibitor with said alpha-interferon or said pegylated alpha-interferon to produce said optimal composition.
- 5. (previously amended) The method according to any of claims 2-4, wherein said ratio is between 1-8.
- 6. (original) The method according to claim 5, wherein said ratio is between 3-8.
- 7. (original) The method according to claim 6, wherein said ratio is between 5-8.
 - 8-12. (canceled)